R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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GRADUATE FOLLOW-UP STUDY, 1948-1966.
HAGERSTOWN JUNIOR COLL., MD.

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THE INFORMATION COLLECTED FOR THIS STUDY WAS INTENDED TO HELP THE COLLEGE IMPROVE ITS SERVICES, IN TIME TO COINCIDE WITH THE MOVE TO A NEW CAMPUS IN 1966. THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT TO THE 653 GRADUATES OF A 19-YEAR PERIOD, WITH 438 (67.1 PERCENT) RESPONSES. TABLES SHOW THE RETURNS FOR EACH CLASS, THE CURRENT GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF THE GRADUATES, WHERE THEY RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT DEGREES, REASONS GIVEN BY THOSE WHO DID NOT COMPLETE BACHELOR'S PROGRAMS, THEIR FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION, PERCENTAGES RECEIVING CERTAIN DEGREES, THEIR PRESENT OCCUPATIONS, AND THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE COLLEGE AS REPORTED BY THE RESPONDENTS. THE GRADUATES IN GENERAL FELT THAT THE COLLEGE HAD SERVED THE COMMUNITY VERY WELL. ITS GREATEST STRENGTHS APPEARED TO BE SMALL CLASSES, SOUND FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION, AND EXCELLENT STUDENT-TEACHER RELATIONSHIPS. OPINION WAS DIVIDED ON THE QUALITY OF THE GUIDANCE PROGRAM AND THE VARIETY OF CURRICULUMS AVAILABLE. AREAS OF WEAKNESS WERE THE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM AND AN INADEQUATE LIBRARY. THE COLLEGE, NOW KNOWING ITS STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES, CAN PINPOINT THE AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION AND SET A SCHEDULE FOR RECOMMENDED CHANGES. (HH)

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Graduate Follow-Up Study

1948-1966

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
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CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

JC 680 086

Hagerstown Junior College
751 Robinwood Drive
Hagerstown, Maryland
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Highlights Of
The Follow-Up Study

67.1 per cent of the 653 persons awarded associate in arts degrees during the 19 year period, 1948-1966, returned the questionnaire.

40.2 per cent of the 438 graduates who replied are presently living in Washington County, Maryland.

77.4 per cent of the graduates transferred to a senior college or a professional school.

The graduates from 1948 to 1964 who graduated from a senior college, transferred to and received degrees from 42 different institutions of higher learning.

196 of the 261 graduates who received bachelor's degrees transferred to Shepherd College, the University of Maryland, American University, Towson State College, Frostburg State College, and Shippensburg State College.

172 of the 261 students who received a bachelor's degree were granted the degree after two years of additional study.

94.9 per cent of the 350 returned questionnaires of the graduates from 1948 to 1964 were from students who were enrolled in the transfer curriculum.

Approximately 79.0 per cent of these transfer curriculum students continued their education and graduated.

22.2 per cent of the graduates who were enrolled in career-oriented programs went on to receive a bachelor's degree.

63 graduates who returned the questionnaire have received a

professional or an academic degree beyond the bachelor's level.

These individuals pursued their graduate studies at 40 different institutions in 19 states and the District of Columbia.

35.4 per cent of the graduates who completed studies beyond the bachelor's level majored in some area of education.

More than one-third of the graduates are engaged in occupations in the field of education.

Included as graduates are 10 college instructors, five clergymen, four scout executives, three lawyers, and two dentists.

Small classes, faculty, and student-teacher relations were the three highest areas of strengths identified by the respondents.

94.7 per cent said "yes" they would enroll at HJC if they had it to do over again.

97.9 per cent indicated that they would recommend Hagerstown Junior College to others.

Graduate Follow-Up Study

1948-1966

Introduction And Purpose

The major purpose of this follow-up study is to provide information which will enable Hagerstown Junior College to better serve its students. More specifically it seeks to learn more about the following areas of interest:

- Geographic Distribution of HJC Graduates 1948-1966
- Colleges to Which HJC Graduates 1948-1966 Transferred (Undergraduate)
- Time Required to Complete Bachelor's or Professional Degree - Graduates 1948-1964
- HJC Graduates 1948-1964 Who Did Not Receive a Higher Degree
- Curriculum Enrolled in by 1948-1964 Graduates While at HJC
- Undergraduate Fields of Specialization of HJC Graduates 1948-1966
- Graduate or Professional Degrees Awarded to HJC Graduates 1948-1964 And Institutions From Which Degrees Have Been Received
- Graduate or Professional Fields of Specialization of HJC Graduates 1948-1964
- Degree Classifications of HJC Graduates 1948-1964
- Present Occupational Status of HJC Graduates 1948-1964
- Strengths and Weaknesses as Indicated by HJC Graduates 1948-1966
- Population Served and Availability of the College
- Personal Reactions as to Reattending and/or Recommending HJC
- Selected Comments

Need For The Study

Over the past 19 years three previous follow-up studies have been completed by the college. These studies dealt with the graduates from 1948 to 1953, the graduates from 1948 to 1959, and the withdrawals from 1946 to 1959. The State Department of Education also did a state-wide study of the graduates of all community colleges, including Hagerstown Junior College, covering the period from 1959 to 1963. With the move to the new campus complex in 1966, the college administration felt that a comprehensive study of all graduates from 1948 to 1966 would be of value in order to evaluate in some measure the philosophy, objectives, and functions of the college.

Basic Assumptions

In any follow-up study of this nature, it would be insufficient for an institution to emphasize its merits or to minimize its deficiencies. A college would only shirk its responsibilities if it rested on the merits of its strengths or assumed that deficiencies would be corrected automatically without appointed action. Therefore, the following three tenets were considered necessary in undertaking this follow-up study:

- Outstanding performance would be praised,
- Inadequacies would be pointed out, and
- Responsibility for any corrective action would be delegated to appropriate areas and a schedule for completion of the recommended changes would be established.

Population Studied

This follow-up study deals only with the graduates of Hagerstown Junior College over a 19-year period--1948 to 1966 inclusive. During that period 653 persons were awarded associate in arts degrees.

Table 1 gives the breakdown of the graduates by year and the percentage who returned the questionnaire.

An analysis of the table revealed that the original letter to the 653 graduates resulted in a return of 343 questionnaires which represented 52.5 per cent of the graduates. A follow-up letter resulted in a return of 95 additional questionnaires for a total of 438 responses or 67.1 per cent of the graduates. The percentage returned varied from a low of 51.7 per cent for the class of 1964 to a high of 92.9 per cent for the class of 1954.

It should be noted that in addition to the 653 graduates involved in this study, the college has graduated an additional 88 with the class of 1967. When the 1967 figure is added to the previous total, the college to date has granted associate in arts degrees to 741 students. This latter class, the class of 1967, is being studied as a single group.

Table 1

Number Of Graduates From Hagerstown Junior College
By Class - 1948 To 1966 - And Percentage Of Questionnaires
Returned For Each Class

Year of Graduation	Number of Graduates	First Return	Second Return	Total Returned	Percentage Returned
1948	25	11	3	14	56.0
1949	25	12	2	14	56.0
1950	25	13	3	16	64.0
1951	27	15	1	16	59.3
1952	21	14	1	15	71.4
1953	16	9	1	10	62.5
1954	14	10	3	13	92.9
1955	18	8	6	14	77.8
1956	18	11	4	15	83.3
1957	30	19	1	20	66.7
1958	27	15	3	18	66.7
1959	26	18	0	18	69.2
1960	47	28	6	34	72.3
1961	41	21	9	30	73.2
1962	52	28	7	35	67.3
1963	55	26	12	38	69.1
1964	58	20	10	30	51.7
1965	58	28	11	39	67.2
1966	70	37	12	49	70.0
Total	653	343 (52.5%)	95 (14.5%)	438	67.1

Geographic Distribution Of HJC Graduates 1948-1966

An analysis of the returned questionnaires revealed that 176 or 40.2 per cent of the graduates from 1948 to 1966 inclusive are presently living in Washington County; and an additional 110, or 25.1 per cent, are residents of the State of Maryland. The 286 graduates living within the state represent approximately two-thirds (65.3 per cent) of the number of graduates who returned the questionnaire. Seventy-four, or approximately 17.0 per cent, live in Pennsylvania. This relatively large percentage from Pennsylvania can be attributed to the proximity of the state to the college. The remaining 78 graduates are located in 29 states, the District of Columbia, and three foreign countries. Table 2 gives the geographic location of the graduates.

Table 2

Present Geographic Location Of Graduates Of Hagerstown Junior College 1948-1966

States	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total
Maryland																				
Washington Co.	4	1	6	4	6	5	5	6	5	5	7	6	17	15	10	14	17	15	28	176
Other Counties	4	3	4	6	4	2	2	4	6	7	4	6	7	4	8	12	6	14	7	110
Sub-Total	8	4	10	10	10	7	7	10	11	12	11	12	24	19	18	26	23	29	35	286
Alabama																			1	1
Arizona											1									1
Arkansas															1					1
California		1			1		1		1	2			2							8
Connecticut					1										1					2
Delaware	2		1					1					1							5
Florida		1										1								2
Georgia		1												1					1	3
Illinois			1												1		1			2
Indiana							1													1
Kentucky																				1
Massachusetts		1									1		1							5
Michigan				1				1	1		1									1
Minnesota												1			1				1	3
Mississippi															1					1
New Hampshire																			1	1
New Jersey																1				1
New York										1	3		1							5
North Carolina							1													1
North Dakota							1									1			1	3
Ohio												1								1
Oregon																				
Pennsylvania	3	5	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	6	9	7	6	6	7	74
South Carolina		1																		1
Tennessee										1										1
Texas				1																1
Vermont													1							1
Virginia	1			1				1					1		1	1		1		7
Washington, D.C.												1		1					1	3
West Virginia													1	3	2	2		2		10
Wisconsin			1																	1
Other Countries				1														1	1	3
Total	14	14	16	16	15	10	13	14	15	20	18	18	34	30	35	38	30	39	49	438

Colleges To Which HJC Graduates Transferred (Undergraduate)

Of the 438 graduates who returned the questionnaire, 339 (77.4 per cent) transferred to a senior college or a professional school. This total relates directly to the fact that 85.0 per cent or more of the college's students have been in a transfer sequence. Since the classes of 1965 and 1966 could not have completed their degrees at the time the questionnaires were sent, the population of graduates was reduced to include only those graduates who could have completed their degree requirements--the classes from 1948 through 1964.

From 1948 through 1964, 525 persons received associate degrees. Of this number, 350 (66.7 per cent) returned the questionnaire. Of the 350 who graduated during this period and who returned the questionnaire, 285 (81.4 per cent) transferred and 266 subsequently received degrees. The 266 represents 76.0 per cent of the number of questionnaires returned for this group and 93.3 per cent of the number who transferred to a senior college or professional school. Five of these graduates did not receive bachelor's degrees since they transferred to professional schools. One of the five entered and graduated from dental school, three entered and graduated from law school, and the fifth entered and graduated from a school of chiropractic medicine.

The graduates from 1948 through 1964 who subsequently graduated from a senior college, transferred to and received degrees from 42 different institutions of higher learning. Table 3 gives the institutions from which undergraduate degrees have been received by these individuals and the number of graduates from each institution. An analysis of the table indicates that most graduates,

Table 3

Institutions From Which Hagerstown Junior College Graduates, 1948 to 1964, Have Received Undergraduate Degrees

Institutions	Number of Graduates	Institutions	Number of Graduates
American University	23	Lynchburg College	1
Baltimore Coll. of Commerce	1	Mansfield State College	1
Boston University	1	Millersville State College	4
Bridgewater College	2	Mt. St. Mary's College	1
Catawba College	1	Peabody Conservatory	1
Catholic Univ. of America	1	Salem College	1
Clemson Agricultural College	1	Salisbury State College	1
Drexel Institute	2	Shepherd College	87
Franklin and Marshall College	8	Shippensburg State College	13
Frostburg State College	13	Spartan Coll. of Aeronautics	1
Geo. Peabody Coll. for Tchrs.	1	Springfield College	1
George Washington University	3	Towson State College	17
Georgia Inst. of Technology	1	United States Naval Acad.	1
Gettysburg College	9	University of Alabama	1
Grace College	1	University of Georgia	1
Hood College	3	University of Maryland	43
Juniata College	1	University of Missouri	1
Johns Hopkins University	1	University of Pennsylvania	1
Lebanon Valley College	2	Ursinus College	1
Lock Haven State College	1	Western Maryland College	5
Long Beach State College	1	West Virginia University	1
Total			261

Table 4

Graduates Of HJC 1948-1964 Who Did Not Complete
Bachelor's Degree Requirements In An Additional Two Years

Reason	Number	Percentage
Changed curriculum	27	30.3
Low grades in junior college	13	14.6
More than 124 hours required in curriculum	11	12.4
Attended part-time	9	10.1
Scheduling problems because of major	6	6.7
Entered professional school	5	5.6
Some courses didn't transfer	4	4.5
Personal illness	3	3.4
Financial obligation	2	2.3
Entered service academy	1	1.1
Entered five-year program	1	1.1
Academic dismissal but readmitted (granted degree)	1	1.1
Completed college in less than two years	1	1.1
Reason not stated	5	5.6
Total	89	100.0

196 of the 261, who received bachelor's degrees had transferred to six senior colleges: namely, Shepherd College; the University of Maryland; American University; Towson State College; Frostburg State College; and Shippensburg State College. The large number transferring to Shepherd College in West Virginia can be attributed to the fact that this college is located approximately 20 miles from Hagerstown.

In addition to some of the colleges noted in Table 3, graduates of the classes of 1965 and 1966 listed 14 additional colleges to which they transferred. These include: Bethany, California St e, Concord, Culver-Stockton, Eastern Kentucky, Georgetown, Loyola, North Carolina Weslyan, Rider, Slippery Rock, Tennessee Technological, the University of Illinois, the University of Tennessee, and the University of Virginia.

Time Required To Complete Bachelor's Or A Professional Degree - Graduates 1948-1964

Of the 261 students who received a bachelor's degree, 172 or 65.9 per cent were granted the degree after two years of additional study. Thirteen reasons were actually specified by the 89 (34.1 per cent) who failed to receive the degree within the two year period. However, five individuals failed to state the reason for not completing the degree in the two year period.

Table 4 lists the reasons for not completing the degree within the two year period. An analysis of the table reveals that there are four major reasons why students failed to complete the degree within two years. Of the 89 who did not complete the degree in two years, 30.3 per cent changed curriculum, 14.6 per cent had low grades in junior college, 12.4 per cent entered a program which required more than 124 semester hours, and 10.1 per cent attended part-time.

It is interesting to note from the table that in addition to the five individuals who entered directly into a profession, one graduate from HJC entered and graduated from a service academy (U. S. Naval Academy) while another completed the degree in less than two years.

The additional time required to complete the degree by those individuals other than the graduates who entered professional school or the service academy ranged from one year to a three-weeks summer session. No attempt was made to deter-

mine the average time required to complete the higher degree since this figure would be of little significance with regard to transferring. It is felt that the reasons are of greater importance than the time factor.

For the classes of 1965 and 1966, 37 of the 73, or slightly more than 50.0 per cent, of the individuals who transferred indicated that they would complete the requirements in two additional years. As with the classes from 1948 through 1964, the same four major reasons noted in Table 4 would result in the delay in receiving the B.S. degree for the other 36 students. However, the highest percentage in these two classes, seven individuals or approximately 20.0 per cent, who would not receive the degree in two years, were attending on a part-time basis. Four individuals in these two classes were academically dismissed. However, two were readmitted to the same institution, one was admitted to another institution, while the fourth entered the labor market.

HJC Graduates 1948-1964 Who Did Not Receive A Higher Degree

Of the 350 graduates from the classes of 1943 through 1964 who returned the questionnaire, 84 (24.0 per cent) did not receive a higher degree. The reasons given by the graduates for not receiving a higher degree are presented in Table 5. An analysis of this table reveals that 65, or 77.4 per cent, of this group did not transfer; while 19, or 22.6 per cent, transferred but did not receive degrees. A closer analysis of the group which did not transfer reveals that 47, or 55.9 per cent, entered the labor force directly while 11, or 13.1 per cent, married. Of the group who transferred, 11, or 13.1 per cent, are still attending either full or part-time. Six of the remaining eight who transferred withdrew because of personal reasons, entry into the labor force, or financial difficulties. Only three of the 285 graduates who actually transferred between 1948 and 1964 (266 with higher degrees and 19 still attending), or slightly more than one per cent (1.1), indicated that they were academically dismissed from college. One of these individuals, as noted in Table 4, was reinstated and subsequently received his degree.

Of the 88 graduates in 1965 and 1966 who returned the questionnaire, 74 (84.1 per cent) transferred to senior colleges. The 14 in this group who did not transfer gave only two reasons for terminating their educations. Thirteen entered the

Table 5

Graduates of HJC 1948-1964 Who Did Not Complete Requirements For The Bachelor's Degree

Reason	Number	Percentage
Did not transfer		
Entry into labor force after graduation	47	55.9
Married	11	13.1
Entered business	4	4.8
Entered military	2	2.4
Entered military then labor force	1	1.2
Total	65	77.4
Transferred		
Still enrolled (full or part-time)	11	13.1
Withdrew - personal reasons	3	3.5
Withdrew - entered labor force	2	2.4
Withdrew - financial reasons	1	1.2
Academically dismissed	2	2.4
Total	19	22.6
Grand Total	84	100.0

Table 6

Graduates 1948 To 1964, Indicating Numbers
And Per Cent Transferring And Completing A Degree
Beyond The Associate Degree Level

	Graduates		Graduates Who Transferred and Completed A Higher Degree		Number and Per Cent of Total Graduates Who Transferred and Completed A Higher Degree	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Transfer	332	94.9	262	98.5	262	78.9
Career-oriented	18	5.1	4	1.5	4	22.2
Total	350	100.0	266	100.0	266	76.0

labor force while one married. One graduate from this group who originally transferred was academically dismissed and subsequently entered the labor force.

Curriculums Enrolled In By 1948-1964 Graduates While At HJC

Although the college has, since its inception, offered career-oriented programs, the great majority of students have enrolled in transfer curriculums. A study of the 350 returned questionnaires of the graduates from 1948 to 1964 revealed that 332, or 94.9 per cent, were in the transfer curriculum while the remainder, 18, or 5.1 per cent, were in the career-oriented programs. Table 6 is an analysis of the graduates by curriculum and the percentages of these graduates who transferred and subsequently received a higher degree. A study of the table reveals that approximately 79.0 per cent of the transfer curriculum students continued their education and graduated. For the career-oriented programs, slightly more than one-fifth (22.2 per cent) went on to receive a bachelor's degree.

Undergraduate Fields Of Specialization Of HJC Graduates 1948-1966

On the returned questionnaire, the 291 graduates from 1948 through 1966 who transferred to a senior college indicated their undergraduate majors. These majors are noted in Table 7 and classified into five areas which are similar to the transfer curriculum sequences offered by Hagerstown Junior College. A study of this table reveals that education and business areas have the largest number of graduates. These same areas, education and business, have the largest numbers enrolled at Hagerstown Junior College. It should be noted that although many individuals indicated a subject area as their major field of preparation, they also noted that education was a minor field and, as a result, teach at some level in their respective discipline.

Table 7

Undergraduate Fields Of Specialization
Of HJC Graduates 1948-1966

Undergraduate Major	Number of Individuals	
A. Business and Related Areas		
Accounting	5	
Business Administration	43	
Economics	11	

Table 7
(Continued)

Undergraduate Major	Number of Individuals	
A. Business and Related Areas (Cont'd.)		
Industrial Management	1	
Marketing	3	
Personnel Management	1	
Public Administration	2	
Public Relations	1	
Transportation	2	
Total		69
B. Education and Related Areas		
Agriculture Education	3	
Art - Art Education	3	
Business Education	8	
Education	31	
Home Economics	2	
Industrial Education	1	
Music - Music Education	3	
Nursing Education	2	
Physical Education	10	
Total		63
C. Engineering - Mathematics - Science		
Engineering	22	
Electronics	1	
Mathematics	11	
Chemistry	3	
Biology	18	
Zoology	2	
Horticulture	1	
Wildlife Management	1	
Pharmacy	1	
Occupational Therapy	1	
Total		61
D. Social Science		
Geography	4	
History	19	
Philosophy	1	
Political Science	3	
Psychology	10	
Social Science	20	
Sociology	1	
Total		58
E. Humanities - Communications		
English	27	
Fine Arts	1	
Modern Languages	3	
Religion	1	
Journalism	2	
Communications	4	
Radio-Television	2	
Total		40
Grand Total		291

Graduate Or Professional Degrees Awarded To HJC Graduates 1948-1964 And Institutions From Which Degrees Have Been Received

Sixty-three graduates of Hagerstown Junior College who returned the questionnaire have received a professional degree or an academic degree beyond the bachelor's level. Fifty-eight of these individuals were first awarded a bachelor's degree while five by-passed the degree and entered a professional school. The 63 individuals who were awarded an advanced degree or professional diploma represent 23.7 per cent of the number of graduates from HJC who have completed a degree beyond the associate level. Of these 63 graduates from the junior college, one has received two master's degrees, while another has been awarded both a LL.B. and a M.A. degree.

Table 8 lists the institutions from which the graduates have been awarded their highest degrees. A study of the table reveals that the individuals undertook graduate studies at 40 different institutions. The colleges are located in 19 states and the District of Columbia. The University of Maryland has granted the largest number of advanced degrees to HJC graduates. Ten graduates noted that their graduate work was done at the University of Maryland. Western Maryland and Shippensburg State have each granted six alumni of Hagerstown an advanced degree above the bachelor's level.

Graduate Or Professional Fields Of Specialization Of HJC Graduates 1948-1964

Twenty-six different graduate level majors were noted by the 63 graduates

Table 8

Institutions From Which Hagerstown Junior College Graduates Have Received Highest Graduate Degrees 1948-1964

Institutions	Number of Graduates	Institutions	Number of Graduates
American University	1	Springfield College	1
Bowling Green University	1	State College Boston	1
Boston University		University of Connecticut	1
School of Theology	1	University of Delaware	1
Carnegie Inst. of Technology	1	University of Georgia	1
Colorado State University	1	University of Maryland	
Drexel Inst. of Technology	1	Law	2
Eastern College of Law	3	Dentistry	2
Frostburg State College	1	Graduate School	6
Geo. Peabody Coll. for Tchrs.	1	University of Nebraska	1
George Washington University	2	University of North Carolina	1
Kent State University	1	University of Pennsylvania	2
Lancaster Theological Sem.	1	University of Pittsburgh	1
Loyola University	1	University of South Dakota	1
Lutheran Theological Sem.	1	University of Tennessee	1
Madison College	1	University of Washington	1
Mt. St. Mary's College	1	Virginia Polytechnic Inst.	1
National Coll. of Chiropractic	1	Wayne State University	1
Oklahoma State	1	Western Maryland College	6
Pennsylvania State University	3	West Virginia University	2
Princeton Theological Sem.	1	Yale University	1
Shippensburg State College	6		
Total			65

Table 9

Graduate Or Professional Fields Of Specialization
Of HJC Graduates 1948 To 1964

Graduate Major	Number of Individuals	
A. Education		
Education	20	
Physical Education	3	
Total		23
B. Social Science		
Geography	1	
History	2	
Law	5	
Library Science	2	
Political Science	2	
Psychology	4	
Social Work	1	
Sociology	1	
Total		18
C. Engineering - Mathematics - Science		
Bacteriology	1	
Chemistry	1	
Chiropractic Medicine	1	
Dentistry	2	
Engineering	2	
Horticulture	1	
Mathematics	2	
Microbiology	1	
Mycology	1	
Zoology	1	
Total		13
D. Humanities - Communications		
Mass Communications	1	
Music	2	
Theology	5	
Total		8
E. Business and Related Areas		
Agriculture Economics	1	
Hospital Administration	1	
Public Administration	1	
Total		3
Grand Total		65*

*Two individuals have equivalent degrees; therefore, total should be reduced by two.

of Hagerstown Junior College who completed a professional or an advanced degree. Table 9 reveals that 23 or 35.4 per cent of the graduates who completed studies beyond the bachelor's level majored in some area of education. The business area which ranked first in undergraduate fields of specialization accounted for the least number of graduate majors. Only three of the 65 graduate or professional degrees were noted in the business field. Table 9 also reveals that while five HJC graduates received graduate or professional degrees in law and five in theology, eight concentrated in science-related fields.

Degree Classifications Of HJC Graduates 1948-1964

Table 10 is a listing of the degree classifications of Hagerstown Junior College graduates from 1948 to 1964 who returned the questionnaire. A study of the table reveals that of the 266 graduates who received a degree beyond the associate level, 203, or 76.3 per cent, have a bachelor's; 48, or 18.0 per cent, have a master's; and 15, or 5.7 per cent, have a professional or doctoral degree.

Present Occupational Status Of HJC Graduates 1948-1964

On the returned questionnaire, 287 graduates indicated their present occupations which are in 82 different job classifications. Of those currently employed, 101, or 35.3 per cent, were engaged in some aspect of education. Table 11 indicates that business ranks second and industry third in graduates' occupations. Sixty-three work in business and related areas while 43 were in industry. Twenty-six graduates were involved in public service; 25 in government, 15 in science-medicine and related areas, and 13 in communications. Thirty-seven graduates indicated they were homemakers while 10 were students. Sixteen did not list an occupation.

Table 12 is a listing of the various occupations of Hagerstown Junior College graduates. More than one-third of the graduates' occupations were in the field of education. Of the 101 engaged in some aspect of education, 82 or 81.2 per cent were teachers on the elementary and secondary level, 10, or 9.9

Table 10

Degree Level Classification Of HJC Graduates 1948 To 1964

Degree Levels	Number	Per Cent
Bachelor Level		
Bachelor of Arts	18	
Bachelor of Engineering	5	
Bachelor of Public Administration	1	
Bachelor of Science	179	
Total	203	76.3
Master Level		
Master of Arts	15	
Master of Education	19	
Master of Library Science	2	
Master of Public Health	1	
Master of Science	12	
Master of Social Work	1	
Total	50*(48)	18.0
Professional or Doctoral Level		
Bachelor of Divinity	4	
Bachelor of Laws	5	
Bachelor of Sacred Theology	1	
Doctor of Chiropractic	1	
Doctor of Dental Surgery	2	
Doctor of Philosophy	2	
Total	15	5.7
Grand Total	268*(266)	100.0

* Two individuals have equivalent degrees; therefore, these totals should be reduced by two since both degrees have been classified under this listing.

Table 11

Present Occupational Status Of HJC Graduates 1948-1964

Status	Number of Graduates	
Employed		
Education	101	
Business and Related Areas	63	
Industry	43	
Public Service	26	
Government	25	
Science-Medicine and Related Areas	15	
Communications	13	
Miscellaneous	1	
Total		287
Student		
Undergraduate	6	
Graduate (Medical, Seminary, Law)	4	
Total		10
Homemaker		37
Did Not Indicate Occupation		16
Grand Total		350

per cent, on the college level, and 9, or 8.9 per cent, in some supervisory capacity.

In the business area, ten graduates indicated they were managers; eight, insurance representatives; and seven, analysts. Another nine graduates were self-employed. Over one-half (23 or 53.5 per cent) of those in industry noted they were engineers. The remaining 20 in industry represented 14 different jobs. Public service occupations of the graduates included clergy (5), scout executives (4), and lawyers (3). Ten graduates have U. S. Civil Service jobs while five work for state governments. Nine indicated they were in military service. Table 12 also notes that the 15 graduates in science-medicine fields work in 10 different professions. Two were dentists; one, a chiropractor. The 13 graduates involved in mass media or communications include editors, writers and television specialists.

Table 12

Present Job Classifications Of HJC Graduates 1948-1964

Occupation	Number of Graduates	
Education		
College Teaching	10	
Elementary or Secondary Teacher	82	
School Administrator	7	
State Education Supervisor	2	
Total		101
Business and Related Areas		
Accountant	5	
Administrative Assistant	1	
Analyst	7	

Table 12
(Continued)

Occupation	Number of Graduates	
Business and Related Areas (Cont'd.)		
Association Representative	1	
Banker	3	
Checker - Door Company	1	
Clerk	4	
Comptroller	1	
Insurance Representative	8	
Manager		
College Business	1	
Credit	1	
Finance	1	
Merchandising	1	
Operations	1	
Retail Foods	1	
Sales	4	
Management Specialist	3	
Personnel Assistant	1	
Programmer	3	
Programmer Trainee	1	
Purchasing Agent	1	
Researcher	1	
Secretary (Executive)	2	
Self-Employed	9	
Supply Specialist	1	
Total		63
Industry		
Buyer	2	
Building Contractor	1	
Contracts Manager	1	
Designer (Mechanical)	1	
Engineer	23	
Electronic Technician	1	
Geological Surveyor	1	
Industrial Manager	3	
Machinist	1	
Machinist Apprentice	1	
Printer	1	
Railroad Supervisor	1	
Sales Representative	3	
Technical Supervisor	1	
Technical Service Representative	1	
Total		43
Public Service		
Attorney	3	
Clergy		
Minister	4	
Priest	1	
Department of Corrections Officer	1	
Girls Club Assistant Director	1	
Hospital Administrator	1	

Table 12
(Continued)

Occupation	Number of Graduates	
Public Service (Cont'd.)		
Juvenile Administrator	1	
Librarian	3	
Meterman	1	
Rehabilitation Counselor	1	
Safety Specialist	1	
Sanitarian	1	
Scout Executive	4	
Social Worker	3	
Total		26
Government		
U. S. Civil Service	11	
State Civil Service	5	
Military		
Enlisted	2	
Officers	7	
Total		25
Science-Medicine and Related Areas		
Biologist	2	
Chemist	2	
Chiropractor	1	
Dental Technician	1	
Dentist	2	
Laboratory Assistant	1	
Laboratory Technician	3	
Medical Service Representative	1	
Medical Technologist	1	
Occupational Therapist	1	
Total		15
Communications		
Communications Supervisor	1	
Copy Writer	1	
Editor	2	
Public Relations	2	
Reporter-Photographer	1	
Technical Illustrator	1	
Technical Writer	2	
Television Broadcast or Production	3	
Total		13
Miscellaneous		
Golf Professional	1	1
Grand Total		287

Strengths And Weaknesses As Indicated By HJC Graduates 1948-1966

Eight areas were identified on the questionnaire as possible areas of strengths or weaknesses of the college. Table 13 is a statistical tabulation of the responses on the questionnaire with regard to these strengths and weaknesses. An analysis of the table reveals that, in four of the eight areas, more than one-half of the

respondents classified these areas as strengths. In only one of the eight areas was the percentage as great with regard to weaknesses.

Small classes, with more than nine out of ten respondents (94.3 per cent), and student-teacher relations, with 88.6 per cent, were the two highest areas of strength identified by the respondents. However, 341 individuals, or 77.9 per cent, and 258, or 58.9 per cent, considered the faculty and administration, respectively, a strength.

A study of the table with regard to weaknesses reveals that the one area with a percentage greater than 50.0 was the library. Of the 438 questionnaires returned, 306, or 69.9 per cent, considered the "Library" area as a weakness while they were students at the junior college. Two other areas which to some degree were considered weak were "Variety of Curriculum" and "Activities Program." In both of these areas, approximately two out of every five respondents indicated these as weak areas. It is interesting to note that only one of the 438 individuals who returned the questionnaire indicated that "Small Classes" were a weakness.

Fifty different students made some notation with regard to additional strengths of the college. The most common added strengths were a comment on an individual faculty member and the liberal admissions policy which gives the "poor academic risk" a chance to prove himself. The location, the cost, and the evening offerings which allowed students to work and attend part-time were also noted by various respondents.

In addition to the eight weakness areas identified by the questionnaire, thirty-one individuals noted some additional weakness. The most common major weaknesses identified while the respondents were students at the college were poor classroom facilities and the need for a separate campus. Other areas included: no dorm facilities, poor articulation with senior colleges, and individual faculty or administrative personnel.

Population Served And Availability Of The College

The follow-up questionnaire asked the graduates to respond to: If HJC had not been available, would you have attended another college? Each of the 438 returned questionnaires indicated a response to this question. Approximately three out of every five graduates, 58.0 per cent, indicated they could have attended another college had HJC not been available. However, slightly more than one-third,

Table 13

Comparison Of Strengths And Weaknesses As Indicated By Hagerstown Junior College Graduates 1948-1966

Areas	Strengths		Weaknesses	
	Number Indicated *	Per Cent Of Total	Number Indicated *	Per Cent Of Total
Small classes	413	94.3	1	0.2
Variety of curriculum	105	23.9	183	41.8
Faculty	341	77.9	24	5.5
Administration	258	58.9	12	2.7
Activities program	44	10.1	172	39.3
Guidance program	126	28.8	109	24.9
Student-teacher relations	388	88.6	4	0.9
Library	19	4.3	306	69.9

*Maximum number under any section could have been the 438 respondents to the questionnaire. Percentage computed on total possible.

33.9 per cent, indicated it was doubtful that they would have attended another college, while the remainder, 8.1 per cent, indicated a "no" response.

These statistics indicate that the college is truly serving an important function in the community in making a two-year college education a practical possibility for more than two out of every five students since 42.0 per cent of the respondents indicated "doubtful" or "no" responses to the question stated above. This fact gives strong support to the basic philosophy of the college "that all who aspire to and are qualified to receive advanced education should have the opportunity to do so."

Personal Reactions As To Reattending And/Or Recommending HJC

The graduates were asked to react to the following two questions:

1. If you had it to do over again, would you enroll at HJC?

All but two of the respondents, 436 of the 438, indicated a reply to this question. Of the graduates who answered this question, 94.7 per cent, 413 of 436, said "yes" they would enroll at HJC if they had it to do over again. Only twelve, 2.8 per cent, said "no" while the remaining eleven, 2.5 per cent, said it was doubtful.

2. Would you recommend HJC?

Of the 438 graduates who returned the questionnaire, 432 indicated a response to this question. A "yes" response was indicated by 97.9 per cent, 423 of the 432, while 0.7 per cent, or three individuals, said "no." The remaining six, 1.4 per cent, indicated "doubtful" with regard to recommending the college.

The high percentage of favorable responses to the above two questions would tend to indicate the graduates who returned the questionnaire were to a high degree genuinely satisfied with the program of the college.

Selected Comments

A number of the graduates from 1948 to 1966 who filled out and returned the questionnaire also made brief comments.

Some of these concerned the faculty and the interaction of faculty and students:

"HJC offers student-teacher relations that would be available only with private tutors at a much greater cost." (Early graduate, now an engineer)

"The instruction I received was on a par with any I have been exposed to since both in college, university, army and scouting." (1951 graduate, now Boy Scout executive)

"HJC has been able to maintain a free exchange of thought, not only from teacher to student but also from student to teacher." (1960 graduate)

"I cannot stress sufficiently the magnificient effort of the faculty for they made education a wonderful, exciting experience for so many of us." (1952 graduate, now a biology professor)

Some of the graduates, mainly men with jobs and families at the time they were students, said they could not have afforded to go to any other college and praised the program of night classes.

"I could not have afforded to go to any other school of higher learning and the instruction was superior to any I have had since that time." (1956 graduate, now a school principal)

A number of the graduates indicated that they were unsure of themselves either academically or emotionally when they enrolled in HJC. Some of their comments were:

"The instructors and dean did more to straighten out a confused young man than any other experience. HJC is my alma mater--no other." (Southern city industrial manager)

"I experienced great personal improvement. I was able to progress from a median high school achievement to a level of AA with honor while supporting a family of four." (Telephone company supervisor)

"At the time I entered HJC I had been out of high school for nine years. My high school record was not too impressive but HJC gave me a chance." (Methodist minister)

"HJC gave me the advantage of mak-

ing up math and English credits and made it possible for me to stay at home working part-time while doing so. I don't believe I would have been encouraged to go on without this opportunity." (Dentist who was vocational high school student before entering HJC)

Other graduates' comments included:

"I believe in the basic concept of the junior college which permits an individual to attend college in an exploratory manner until a determination of life's goals and aspirations become concrete." (1959 graduate, now a communications supervisor)

"It gave me a well-rounded understanding of what can be accomplished through education as a means of self satisfaction." (1966 graduate who was a housewife and mother while attending HJC)

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